Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XIX. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1866. NUMBER 282.

CONGRESS.

PASSAGE OF THE BONDED WAREHOUSE BILL.

Discussion on the Reciprocity Question.

Defeat of the Measure.

THE FENIANS.

Continuance of the Canadian Excitement.

ORDER OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Fenian Arms Stored in the Frontier Cities.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Confirmation of the Alliance of Ecuador.

A Monetary Crisis in Peru.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Denial of the Proposed Resignation of Earl Russell.

The Rupture Between Prince Napoleon and the Emperor.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 12.

SENATE

Mr GRIMES, of Iowa, offered the memorial of the Iowa Legislature, asking for the speedy trial of Jefferson Davis, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. WILSON, of Mass., from the Military Committee, reported the resolution of thanks to the women who volunteered in nursing the soldiers and officers of the late war, and to the surgeons, also, the bill to fix the rate of mileage for officers of the army, at 20 cents.

At 12:30 o'clock, the bill to extend the time for withdrawing goods from public stores and bonded warehouses was taken up.

Mr. WILSON spoke on the floor in opposition to the measure.

At the conclusion of Mr. Sprague's remarks the bill was before the senate. The vote by which the bill was passed, was reported in yesterday's issue of the TRIBUNE.

The Fenian excitement in Canada does not abate. The Commander-in-Chief has issued an order appealing to the patriotism of the Canadians not to invade Canada, and that 20,000 Fenians have armed themselves in New York city alone, and that immense war material are stored behind large quantities of arms.

The Chicago & Great Eastern railway company has the honor of having been used as a New York journal says, by a Boston bankrupt, through his attorney, in an alleged swear of salary due plaintiff, by Charles Fox, as consulting engineer. The cause was once argued in Boston, and decided in $4,167 against, being the full claim.

The Missouri railroads, most of which, by the generosity of the people of their charters, have passed into the hands of the State, are to be sold by the authorities under conditions that will secure the interest of other enterprises. The conclusion was not done under the name of railroad building in Missouri some years ago, but nobody contested the propriety of taking the control of the phaeton, being the only method to close out the old concerns of both the road.

The Fenian Brotherhood at Lamoille, Minn., in which Rank Wilson, a stage driver, was shot by a leader named Hammond, the Winona *Express* of the 8th says that the case is ended. It was shot by Hammond on December 31, and an inquest held, which was a full testimony, upon the strength of which a warrant was issued for the arrest of the murderer. The man who was the cause of the trouble, Sheriff Smith and several deputies dressed upon the premises of Joseph Hammond, which is about a mile west of Wilmington.

An elaborate report in the Commercial Advertiser of Friday gives the manufacture of Buffalo for the last year as follows: Iron, $5,377,000; lumber, $800,761; machinery and implements, $3,313; manufactures of wood, $989,434; articles from $1,876,784; miscellaneous, $2,205,391; spirits and liquors, $1,382,856; petroleum, $739,777; all manufactures of 1865, $14,384,095. There for the year 1866 we shall probably double those that appear in the same report of 1866.

The New York *Tribune's* Raleigh correspondence, in regard to the Geo trial, under date of the 7th, says that the opinion of Major Wolcott, the prosecuting officer, and other members of the bar, is that they will finish the part of the testimony for the prosecution in two days, and that when they have done, they will be prepared to try the prisoner time to obtain witnesses in

Route to New York will be opened by commencement of navigation on the Hudson from Schenectady to Albany, and thence to the Central. Albany is forty miles Pittsburgh, one hundred and fifteen miles, twenty-eight miles from Albany, Buffalo, with which place connected by a ferry. By this new route passenger will be saved the intervening distance miles, over the route by Albany.

Any one who remembers Charles Lamb's essay on the Government of roast pig, will be at a loss whether the Tilsitville people the other day set their town on fire in order to develop the virtues of the fire department, or, if they had, at all events, a very disastrous visitation, carrying property to the amount of from $75,000 to $100,000 with it. The fire broke out in the silver stable of J. V. Kibble, near the Moore House, and spread rapidly. The Moore House and the furniture of Ethelia building were saved. The New Orleans *Times* says that there will be hold in that city an impressive Masonic ceremony, on the occasion of laying the corner stone of a "Lodge of Sorrow"—the occasion being commemorative of our sorrows as a nation, and of the great loss of life during the war. Upon the occasion, the Hon. Albert Pike, who is Grand Commander of the Masonic Order for the Southern section of the United States, is to be the leading part, and is to be assisted by other of our high rank.

The telegraph has announced the return of Mr. Horton, of Indiana from an unsuccessful Russian mission, and he used to search in Canada, in which he came back had a very severe and dangerous passage, and moreover, caught fire in the steamer on the Hudson, and passengers twelve hours before the flames were subdued. At the time the passengers were confined and the crew occupied in fighting the fire, Horton had to throw himself through a skylight. For a time there and consternation prevailed, and many jumped overboard, but all were finally rescued, and the fire subdued, and that a terrible loss of life would

The gallant Third Michigan cavalry were to be discharged, on Saturday, where it will be time to be paid of and mustered out. The Third was at Grand Rapids, and left the State November, 1861, and went to St. Louis, and from it set off the spring. It then took the field, and served in the campaigns of Gen. Sherman, Gen. Sheridan, and Gen. Thomas, and finally, in the year 1865, 10,000 miles. Up to the end of the year 1865, it had captured 2,000 horses, and had at a cost of $1,000 to the Government. Its losses were 2,000 men, of whom 1,000 died of disease, and 1,000 killed in action.

The Chicago Times of Friday says: Mr. Bank Wilson, a stage driver, was shot by a leader named Hammond, the Winona *Express* of the 8th says that the case is ended. It was shot by Hammond on December 31, and an inquest held, which was a full testimony, upon the strength of which a warrant was issued for the arrest of the murderer. The man who was the cause of the trouble, Sheriff Smith and several deputies dressed upon the premises of Joseph Hammond, which is about a mile west of Wilmington

Chicago Tribune

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

OFFICE, CORNER OF CLARK AND MONROE STS.

There are three editions of the TRIBUNE issued, viz., Every morning, in the form of a daily, by mail or carrier, at the following rates, to wit: The Morning Edition, containing the Telegraphic and Private, for the mails only; and the Evening Edition, containing the latest news by telegraph and by messenger.

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Address, "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1866.

THE WHISKEY TAX.

The House Committee of Ways and Means have reported adversely to the reduction of the tax on distilled spirits from $2 to $1 per gallon, as recommended by the Revenue Commissioner. The question is one in which the people of the Northwest, as the producers of the leading staple employed in the manufacture of distilled spirits, have a direct pecuniary interest in favor of reducing the tax. It is not for the leading distillers are opposed to the reduction of the tax, because of the loss they would incur upon their stock on hand by the consequent reduction in price. It is a matter of indifference to every tax payer as a question of political economy, and to every consumer of distilled spirits in whatever form; owing to the effect of the tax to boost its consumption, to the ease of its collection and to increase smuggling and illicit distillation. Moral issues also arise, upon which there is very much to be said on both sides.

The Revenue Commission in their report in favor of the reduction, present, elaborately, and with apparent impartiality, a wide array of facts and points on either side of the main question. They state that those who were originally in favor of continuing the present $2.00 tax, but were changed in the course of their investigation. The Commission assume in advance that distilled spirits can, and should be subjected to the highest tax they will bear without the temptation to illicit distillation, or evasion of payment by the smuggler, illicit distiller and retailer." It is conceded that while the Commission lay down this as the fundamental proposition of their report, they state in reference to smuggling that it is hard for them to properly appreciate, and that they consider it impossible to make it sufficiently large to materially affect our revenue."

They state also that:

"On the part of many—and perhaps a majority—of the leading distillers of the country, an opinion strongly adverse to any alteration of the present tax was expressed by most of the revenue officers, and by most of the leading distillers, and by nearly all who have considered the subject, and who have given it a careful perusal of their; in fact, the general judgment of the trade is for or against the proposed change, according to interest. In brief, their investigations, opinions and facts, as we understand them, lead us to the conclusion that the leading distillers favor the $2 tax, and if such a tax leads to increase of illicit distilling and rectifying, then the interests of the leading distillers and of the illicit distillers must be identical, whereas we had supposed them to be directly in conflict. The leading distillers, who have spoken on hand have an interest opposed to the reduction, to the extent of $1 a gallon on their stocks on hand, but the Commission do not inform us whether they intend to oppose the reduction, then prices out of their stock on hand, or afford any clue to the explanation. The singular fact that the interests of the leading distillers and of the illicit distillers are identical, nor do they explain why either of these parties should oppose a reduction which would make illicit distillation, unless they seek the opportunity to make money by such illicit distillation, in which case it does not seem that illicit distillation would be more profitable at a profit from $2 to $1 a gallon. The report of the Commission is more successful in showing that the lower tax realizes the larger revenue. Thus, after deducting the cost of the tax, for the year ending June 30, 1863, the revenue amounted to $3,929,901. With a tax of 20 cents from June 30, 1863, to June 30, 1864, and of 40 cents for the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, the revenue amounted to $20,471,926.

With a tax of sixty cents from June 30th, 1864, to July 1st, 1864, of $1.50 per proof gal. lon from that date to January, 1865, and of $2.00 per proof gallon from that date to June 30, 1865, the revenue amounted to the three rates, to $15,995,701.66. The Commissioners think, however, that these figures form no sufficient data from which to judge of the amount of the difference in the supply of the nation, owing to the vast quantities manufactured in anticipation of each increase in the tax, and the immediate transportation of the manufacture when the increase took effect.

The commission report that while the total revenue of Great Britain for the year ending March 31st, 1864, was $53,000,000, the amount raised from excise duties and import tariffs on ardent spirits and fermented liquors was $115,794,809, or about one-third of the entire revenue of Great Britain, and in Russia 37 per cent of the entire revenue is raised from this source. In France but one-fifth is derived from the same source, in Austria, Wurtemburg, Baden, Bavaria, Prussia, the Zoll Verein, and Switzerland the tax is very light, and forms but an insignificant feature in the revenue.

In British Guiana the tax on the domestic consumption is 60 per gallon and pays nearly the whole expense of the colony.

Cuba in 1861 collected from duties on 6,644,000 gallons, in 1862-3, with the tax advanced to 30 cents, it was collected on 9,272,139 gallons, showing in this instance that the large tax increased the revenue even on a smaller consumption. The Commission report that since 1860, a very large reduction in the distillery and consumption of spirits has taken place in the United States has taken place. They attribute this in part to the use of alcohol in the manufacture of Sunday liquor, illuminating purposes as a substitute for oil, for medicine, perfumery, liniments, patent medicines, imitation wines, vinegar, soap, porcelain ware, glycerine, and extensively in dyeing, cleaning, clothing, lacquering and for fuel. But we do not contributing very largely to reduce the consumption of distilled spirits by its distillation, as and for illicit purposes, in fact, the whole, as examined, mainly from The Week, which the claim the introduction of the $2 tax the amount drunk has diminished 75 per cent. Others think it has taken off very little. The Commission report that among the working classes, laborers and farmers, the consumption of spirits as a beverage has greatly diminished, while among the wealthier classes, with whom the difference in prices is of less moment, the consumption is nearly as great as before.

The Commission report the average annual consumption of foreign and domestic spirits by the British people, from 1860 to 1864, at about three-tenths of a gallon per head, while in the United States they estimate it at one and one-fourth gallons per capita.

The Commission indorse the opinion of the late Commissioner of Internal Revenue, that with a tax of $2.00 per gallon, under a stringent law, the Government would collect from fifty-five to sixty millions of dollars from the consumption of forty-five millions of gallons, but they claim that by reducing the tax to $1.00 the consumption would increase to sixty millions of gallons, from which, with an effective law, at least fifty millions of dollars might be collected. As a short question if the tax of $1.00 is, while the dictum of the Commission is in favor of a tax of $1, their opinion leans in favor of a tax of $1, as they estimate that on the loss they would incur upon their stock on hand by the consequent reduction in price. It is a matter of indifference to every tax payer as a question of political economy, and to every consumer of distilled spirits in whatever form; owing to the effect of the tax to boost its consumption, to the ease of its collection and to increase smuggling and illicit distillation. Moral issues also arise, upon which there is very much to be said on both sides.

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With a tax of sixty cents from June 30th, 1864, to July 1st, 1864, of $1.50 per proof gall

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, March 19, 1866.

Business generally is very quiet, the principal money in the pressure for accommodation at the usual rates, viz. 6@8, and first class paper was freely discounted at 10 per cent per annum; but outside parties are exercising a closer discrimination as to paper offered, and nothing but the very best can be discounted at 10 per cent per annum; but outside parties are exercising a closer discrimination as to paper offered, and nothing but the very best can be discounted at 10 per cent per annum. Call loans are ruling at 10 per cent per month.

The supply of Eastern Exchange continues very light, and the market is almost nominal at 1-16 selling. Round lots were sold among bankers at a premium of 5 per thousand.

There was a fair attendance on Change to-day, and general markets ruled quiet. At the opening there was a firmer feeling on account of the gold market, but as the latter declined, quotations for both kinds of Grain were firm. Wheat fell off in price materially, and closed heavy at a decided decline. Corn was without material change. Oats were steady and firm. Rye and Barley were quiet and unchanged. Provisions were quiet and dull, without any material change in prices. Highwines were dull and weak.

The Associated Press on Saturday evening last suggested that the harvest land boom in New York had burst. We have reason to believe that such is not true in this report, as none of our journals have been able to obtain any information concerning it.

We are advised that the "National Express Company" has been swallowed up by the American and Southern Express Companies. On the heels of this intelligence comes the announcement of the formation of the new "Southern Express Company," which, we presume, for the sake of purpose as the "National"—to be sold out to the same parties.

The consolidation of the Western Union and the United States Telegraph Companies took effect to-day. Hereafter there will be only one company, and there will be an end to "cutting" rates. The new tariff is now published at Rochester, which is a branch establishment in New York.

A new Express Company, called the "Merchants' Union Express," has commenced operations in New York, with a capital of $10,000,000, and for the corresponding week of last year, on 21,206 miles, to 2,000,000, showing an increase of 420 miles and of $88,812.

We understand that General Spinner is preparing, in reply to a call of Congress, a statement which will show that out of nineteen national banks in the United States, there are but two or three banks which have any excess of power which belongs to the United States. The statement will make an excellent exhibit of our finances.

—The Bank of England declared its rate of interest on the 22d ult., from eight to seven per cent. The rate of French gold has advanced its rate of discount to six and six and a half per cent, for bills and advances respectively. Money in the principal cities of Europe at last dates was quoted as follows:—

	Bank rate.	Market.
London	7	7
Amsterdam	5	5
Hamburg	6	6
Frankfort	6	6
Berlin	6	6
Vienna	6	6
Madrid	6	6
St. Petersburg	8	8

—The returns of the Bank of England for the week ending February 21 compare with the statement of the previous week as follows:—

Comparison of deposits.	Feb. 14.	Feb. 21.
	£ 18,528,000	£ 18,600,000
Other deposits	19,176,113	19,351,420
Government securities	11,000,000	11,000,000
Other securities	18,508,000	19,000,000
Notes unemployed	8,996,000	9,000,000
Notes unemployed	3,798,763	3,870,000
Specie and bullion	18,498,000	18,570,000

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, March 19.

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.			
U. S. 6's, '81	109½	U. S. 5-20's, Aug.	105½
U. S. 5-20's, '62	108½	U. S. 5-20's, Nov.	106
U. S. 5-20's, '64	108½	U. S. 5-20's, June	106
U. S. 5-20's, '65	108½	U. S. 10-40's, Coup.	104½

GOLD.			
9:00 h. m.	140	1:30 h. m.	140
10:00 h. m.	140	2:00 h. m.	140
11:00 h. m.	140	3:00 h. m.	140
12:00 h. m.	140	4:00 h. m.	140

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.	
U. S. 6's, '81	104
U. S. 5-20's, '62	104
U. S. 5-20's, '64	104
U. S. 5-20's, '65	104
U. S. 5-20's, Aug.	104
U. S. 5-20's, Nov.	104
U. S. 5-20's, June	104
U. S. 10-40's, Coup.	104
Compound Interest Notes, Oct. '64	104
Cook County 7's	100

New York Stock Market.

Closing prices for cash, March 19, as received by Joseph M. Lyon, Commercial Stock and Bond Broker, and dealer in Government Securities, No. 94 Clark-st., Chicago.

	10 A.M.	2 P.M.	Centre 20 Sold
U. S. Coup.	108½	108½	6,4 W coup
U. S. Ext.	109	109	6,4 W ext
U. S. 5-20's, '62	108½	108½	6,4 W coup
U. S. 5-20's, '64	108½	108½	6,4 W coup
U. S. 5-20's, '65	108½	108½	6,4 W coup
U. S. 5-20's, Aug.	108½	108½	Tenny Notes
U. S. 5-20's, Nov.	108½	108½	1,000, 86
U. S. 5-20's, June	108½	108½	1,000, 86
U. S. 10-40's	104½	104½	Ten Tenny Notes
Gold	140	140	1,000, 86
Cook County 7's	100	100	Ten Tenny Notes
			1,000, 86

Market—Steady and firm.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, March 19, 1866.

The receipts and shipments during the past forty-eight hours compare with those of the corresponding date last year as follows:

RECEIPTS PAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.	1866.	1865.
Flour, bbls.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu.	72,150	4,500
Corn, bu.	8,000	1,000
Oats, bu.	16,500	10,000
Rye, bu.	500	1,000
Barley, bu.	500	500
Pork, bbls.	1,000	1,000
Bacon, lbs.	94,000	28,000
Dressed Hogs, lbs.	14,000	
Beef, bbls.	500	500
Lard, lbs.	21,000	7,000
Tallow, lbs.	2,000	
Wool, lbs.	20,000	11,000
D. Hogs, lbs.	89,000	14,000
Cattle, hd.	1,000	1,000
Hides, lbs.	68,000	68,000
Highwines, gals.	500	
Wool, lbs.	6,000	
Lumber, M.	1,000	1,000
Shingles, M.	500	500

SHIPMENTS PAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.		
Flour, bbls.	1,000	1,000
Wheat, bu.	14,000	500
Corn, bu.	2,000	500
Oats, bu.	8,000	4,000
Rye, bu.	1,000	500
Barley, bu.	1,000	500
Pork, bbls.	1,000	500
Beef, bbls.	500	500
Lard, lbs.	7,000	1,000
Tallow, lbs.	2,000	
Wool, lbs.	1,000	1,000
D. Hogs, lbs.	14,000	14,000
Cattle, hd.	1,000	1,000
Hides, lbs.	1,000	1,000
Highwines, gals.	500	500
Wool, lbs.	1,000	1,000
Lumber, M.	1,000	1,000
Shingles, M.	500	500

Market—Steady and firm.

Railroad Time Table.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT CORN. WEST WASHINGTON.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express	8:00 a. m.	7:45 p. m.
Night Express	12:00 m.	12:15 a. m.
Janesville Accom.	4:45 p. m.	10:15 a. m.
Freeport Accom.	4:45 p. m.	10:15 a. m.

CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.

Fulton & Quincy Express	8:00 a. m.	7:30 p. m.
Fulton & Quincy Night	12:00 m.	3:00 a. m.
Freeport & Plainfield	4:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Joliet Accommodation	5:00 p. m.	9:00 a. m.
Rockford & Fox River	5:00 p. m.	11:00 a. m.
Joliet Accom.	6:00 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Geneva & Elgin	6:00 p. m.	8:00 a. m.

Depot Depot, Foot of Lake Street.

Mail & Day Express	9:00 a. m.	7:15 p. m.
Dubuque & Day Express	12:30 p. m.	7:15 p. m.
Night Express	12:00 m.	7:15 p. m.
Omaha Express	12:00 m.	12:30 p. m.
Morning Express	6:00 a. m.	7:15 p. m.
Night Express	12:00 m.	4:30 a. m.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DEPOT CORNER VAN BUREN AND SOUTH CLARK STREETS.

Day Express	8:00 a. m.	9:15 p. m.
Night Express	12:00 m.	4:30 a. m.
Night Express	12:00 p. m.	12:30 p. m.

DETROIT TRAINS.

Detroit Express	8:00 a. m.	9:15 p. m.
Night Express	12:00 m.	4:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.

Mail	9:00 a. m.	6:45 p. m.
Express	9:00 a. m.	12:00 m.
Express	12:00 m.	4:30 a. m.
Express	12:00 p. m.	11:00 p. m.

HARVEY CENTRAL.

Day Passenger	9:00 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
Night Passenger	12:00 m.	4:30 a. m.
Kankakee Accom.	4:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Hyde Park Train	6:30 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
	8:00 p. m.	9:30 a. m.
	9:00 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
	9:30 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
	11:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.

Day Express and Mail	8:00 a. m.	6:30 p. m.
Night Express	12:00 m.	4:30 a. m.
Aurora Accommodation	6:30 p. m.	9:45 a. m.
Aurora Accommodation	6:30 p. m.	9:45 a. m.
Evanston	3:00 p. m.	9:30 p. m.
Sundays excepted.	Saturdays excepted.	

Mondays excepted.

Business Cards

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MACHINE
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94 Broadway and 8 Wall-st., New York
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES,

Special Notices.

Dr. Bigelow

Dr. James,

LIST OF REAL ESTATE AND OTHER PROPERTY,
SOUTH DIVISION.
Original Town of Chicago.

Dr. Webster,

Dr. James.

Important to Ladies.

Your Destiny

Wonderful Improvement in Machinery.

The Great New England Remedy.

Spermatorrhea.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

LOCKWOOD'S NEW
COLLAR.
Molded to Fit the Neck and With a Space for the Crawat.

Magnificent Residence Property.

CITY TAX SALE.

City Notices

PROPOSALS FOR PAVING WEST MADISON STREET.

PROPOSALS FOR PAVING

PROPOSALS FOR FILLING AND PLASHING ALLEYS.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

NOTICE TO LOT OWNERS

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR SAFES AND LOCKS.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES.

SULPHATE OF COPPER OR BLUE VITRIOL.

Medicinal.

SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES
Kidney Diseases.
SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES
Rheumatism.
SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES
Dropsies.
SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES
Gravel.
SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES
Chronic Gonorrhea.
SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES
All Secret Diseases.
SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES
Female Complaints
BUY IT! TRY IT!
TAKE NO OTHER!

BIOKRENE

BIOKRENE

BIOKRENE.

TO FEMALES.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU,
For Weakness arising from Excesses or Early Indiscretion.
ATTENDED WITH THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:
Loss of Power,
Fatuity, and
Epileptic Fits,
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU.
Highly Concentrated Fluid
Extract of Buchu.

Ship Chandlers.

Asiatic Cholera
Will be positively and certainly cured by
The Graefenberg Dysentery Syrup

Medicinal.

MANHOOD.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU,
For Weakness arising from Excesses or Early Indiscretion.
ATTENDED WITH THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:
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Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1866.

THE CITY.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.—A regular meeting of the Academy of Sciences will be held this evening, at their rooms in Metropolitan Hall.

CHANGING OF CURRENCY.—E. J. Hulbert, Esq., deputy assessor of the port, has been authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to conduct the business of the Custom House until further orders.

BRAS DRUMMOND.—The beautiful country-seat of H. H. Drummond, Esq., whose residence is of this city, located at Lake Forest, has been sold to S. P. Lord, of this city, for $28,000.

FUNERAL.—Mr. D. H. Pelty, for two years past connected with the Chicago Press, and till his last partner, Vice President of the Chicago Reporting Club, has gone to Memphis to take a position on the Avalanche.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Dr. A. S. Barton, residing on Archer Road, attempted yesterday to commit suicide. He cut his hands and breast with a razor, and then got out of the door of his house, but was found by neighbors and saved. The reason for his act is not known.

RIVER DOWN AGAINAPIN.—The office of Justice DeWolf was yesterday the scene of a legal (illegal) separation between two heroic gentlemen of a somewhat novel nature—a discussion with the dollars belonging to Mr. Lyons, and the sum of thirty-dollars extra to the treasury.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.—Messrs. Dewey & Bro. have just completed a perpetual calendar for arrivals and departures of trains on all the railroads centering in this city, which is so simple that anybody who have tested it can understand it. It contains 128 dial-wheels, and is so constructed that it will last a lifetime. Fifty of them are already placed in this city.

PRESENTS AND CONVENIENCE.—We call the attention of our readers to the card of W. H. Underhill, produce and commission merchant, who has recently removed from 107 Lake to No. 104 Washington street, where he is prepared with greater facilities than ever before to receive and sell produce, and will devote himself exclusively to the furtherance of their interest.

DIXSON'S LITERARY.—Tuesday, still raking, is the festival of A. M. Delight & Co., which replaced to the friends of Spanish, and delights the hearts of the young. Mr. Delight is the only instructor of variable agencies by its sale in Cincinnati, St. Louis, Memphis and Louisville. The popularity of the Literary Dixson's Ball is so great that it needs no endorsement by us of its merits.

ALCHEMY AGAIN.—The Israelitish proprietor of a clothing store on the corner of Clark and Quincy streets, named Abraham Kohn, was arrested by officer Van Schaick, and held in the Police Court yesterday afternoon to answer to the complaint of the officer, sufficiently suspicious to justify the issue process of the law. It was stated that Kohn's lease of the premises had expired, that he was about to remove, and that he was really in fear. The examination was continued at the request of officer Van Schaick, and Kohn was held to bail in the sum of $1,000 in default of which he was committed.

PRESENTATION.—A number of the friends of C. P. Hayes, of the Chicago Board of Fire Underwriters, assembled last evening at the "Palatial," for the purpose of tendering to him a slight token of the appreciation of the recognition of his great ability to travel on foot in consequence of injuries received while at the post of honor and danger. They had contributed some money, some beauty and equipments, valued at one thousand dollars, which was presented to him by Mr. Wm. G. Wright, who made a stirring speech, to which Mr. Hayes responded in a manner worthy of Mr. Hayes's reputation in his own and adopted city. Mr. Hayes's friends and the company will long remember the occasion with pleasure.

THE HYDE PARK HOUSE.—The elegant place of fashionable summer resort, so long and favorably known to our readers, has been sold by Mr. A. Hydecamin to Dr. M. V. Allen, who will hereafter in its management assist practically his entire ability to "wear a hard and smooth face, both as regard to elegance and comfort. The house will be opened on the first of April—entire throughout. It is a place of fashionable resort, and is in the country. In years past the Hyde Park hotel has been very largely patronized by our citizens, even when it was much more difficult of access, in a less numerous and less easy conveyance, and now it can be literally intimate in itself to what it now will be. The pretty of the lake breezes and the pleasure of city air will secure immunity from the dread cholera, even if it visits Chicago, while the beauty of the place will be a charm to all who seek a neighborhood countries, now so ever, undying attractions.

FIRE.—Tuesday, at the MOTHER.—The Fire Department are actively bestirring themselves, and are by appearance preparing for some great occasion. Yesterday, at 3 o'clock, a fire was discovered that a journal opening will take place in Canada on that day, and, if the city contributor, both of men and horses, is in best condition. Various companies have been held during the past week of the Liberty, Lake, Hook and Ladder, Water Tower, at which the leaders urged the adoption of some plan for mutual organization and immediate action. Chief Engineer Gurnee, Assistant Engineer Jas. Lloyd Clerk, Mr. Michael Scanlan stated that over 10 miles of new mains and hydrants, and for the new mains were to be replaced in Chicago by the 1st of April, and that the Fire Department was now prepared to do its duty in all the movements. They are holding meetings, soliciting contributions, and pledging themselves to do their duty, and to make their given shirts for the "boys." The celebration of the Saint's day promises to be unusually lively, and of extraordinary pomp and circumstance.

Last night the Hibernians gave a Temple held a public meeting in Lind's Hall, corner of Market and Randolph streets. Great enthusiasm prevailed and the Brotherhood were addressed by several speakers who spoke to the point, and expressed their views, in the liberality. A number of resolutions were adopted, and the meeting adjourned in the evening. A large number of the members were present, and the meeting was one of great enthusiasm.

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COMMON COUNCIL.

The Water Works—Proposed Extension—An Appropriation Needed—Tunnels Under the River.

The Fire Department—Southern Street—Fire Hydrants.

An adjourned meeting of the Common Council was held last evening, in the Council Chamber, present Alderman Cook, Kinkelbeck, Gallagher, Cullen, Kiesel, Blake, Wheeler, Wilmarth, Sherman, Ward, Bailey, Thomas, Rice, Taylor, Cotter, Holden, Bailey, Ethel, Russell, Goodhill, Fosten, President, Hettinger, Stinchfield, and Clerk Wallace.

A letter was received from the officers of the Board of Trade, in relation to the action of the Board of Trade in relation to the Hydrant Commissioner, and the Board of Trade, in relation to the Hydrant Commissioner, and the Board of Trade, in relation to the Hydrant Commissioner, and the Board of Trade,